THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863. NO. 215.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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" 2 "	3 00	" " 6 "	6 00
One year			10 00

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DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR LAST OF JULY AND FIRST OF AUGUST.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
26. Sunday	5 0	7 0
27. Monday	5 1	6 59
28. Tuesday	5 2	6 58
29. Wednesday—Moon 13 days old.	5 3	6 57
30. Thursday—Wm. Penn died 1718	5 4	6 56
31. Friday—Day's length 13 h., 52 m.	5 4	6 56
AUGUST:		
1. Saturday	5 5	6 55

Full Moon, Thursday, July 30, at 7:50 morning.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, July 30.—The Baltimore *American* of the 28th says there is no longer any doubt but Lee's army has eluded Meade, and is again in nearly the old position in and around Culpepper and Gordonsville. Latest advices from the Army of the Potomac are to Saturday. Our forces held the line of the Rappahannock between Kelly's Ford and Waterloo.

By arrival at New York advices from the City of Mexico to the 10th received. Council of notability, acting under the French inspiration, declared Mexicans desires Empire as a form of Government. Proclaimed Maxmillan of Austrian Emperor. In event his not accepting Napoleon to select a person. Immense conflagration at Havana on the 22d, among the warehouses on Regia wharf. Estimated that four millions dollars worth of sugar destroyed.

Mayor Opdyke of New York vetoed an ordnance to pay three hundred dollars commutation to conscripts. Official dispatch from Col Shakleford announcing the capture of Gen. Morgan and Col. Clarke with four hundred men, on Sunday, near New Lisbon.

John J. Crittenden died at Frankfort, Sunday, from general debility, without pain or a struggle. His age was seventy-seven.

The *Scotia* from Liverpool, 18th, has arrived at Cape Race. Roebuck withdrew his motion to recognize the South. In his remarks he said, it has been stated that the time has not yet come for the consideration of the question, and I have yielded to the suggestion, but let the noble Lord bear in mind that there are two dangers before him which he and England have to meet, viz:—Reconstruction of the Union upon the Southern basis and the acknowledgment of the Confederated South by the Emperor of the French alone.

Russia's reply to the Polish question does not respond to the expectations of Austria. In France regarded conciliatory. Amnesty instead of armistice proposed.

The Polish insurrection continues active. In the House of Lords Russell and Derby both agreed that the affairs of Poland was not a case for armed intervention. England could do nothing further than submit proposals. Derby deprecated diplomatic interference.

Gold in New York on the 27th closed at 127½.

No News—Important Orders from Gen'ls Lee and Cooper.

RICHMOND, July 30.—No news this morning, except meagre accounts of the repulse of the Yankee raiders against Weldon.

General Orders No. 80, orders the immediate return of all officers and soldiers now absent from the army of Northern Virginia, and adds that to remain at home in this hour of the country's need is unworthy of the manhood of a Southern soldier. While you proudly boast to belong to the army of Northern Virginia, let it not be said that you deserted your comrades at an hour in which everything you hold dear is at stake. The Commanding General appeals to the people of the States to send forth every man able to bear arms to aid the brave soldiers who have so often beaten back our foes, to strike a decisive blow for the safety and sanctity of our homes and the independence of our country.

By command of Gen. R. E. LEE.

R. H. CHILTON, A. G.

Gen. Cooper has issued an order to carry into effect the Act of Congress requiring all Quartermasters and Commissaries to detail as many disabled soldiers as may be necessary for service in their respective offices. Citizens so employed will be reported to the enrolling officers for conscription.

Funeral Honors—The Remains of Hon. W. L. Yancey.

MONTGOMERY, July 29.—The Funeral Services of the late Wm. L. Yancey, took place from the Presbyterian Church this afternoon. Business was suspended and the stores closed. The Church was crowded to overflowing with citizens, soldiers and public officers. The longest procession ever witnessed here followed the remains to the grave. The community is profoundly impressed with the loss of Mr. Yancey at this time.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—The bombardment was a little more spirited to day. The *Ironsides* and two monitors took part. Two killed and none wounded on our side.

From Vicksburg.

MERIDIAN, July 28.—The latest advice from Vicksburg are that the Federals are still shipping troops up the river in large numbers. Steamboats constantly arriving from above. Gov. Pettus is dangerously ill.

From Weldon—the Raiders Retreated.

We have been kindly permitted to use the following dispatch:

WELDON, July 30.—*Col. D. A. Barnes:* The enemy have retreated, supposed to their gunboats, but not by Murfreesboro'. They took Capt. Calvert and Lieut. Woodruff off with them. Only two negroes known to have been taken. All horses and mules carried off. No other damage done in Jackson.

Charles Henry Foster was with the advance guard.

Their loss supposed to be fifty to sixty. Accounts of the approach from the South side of the river are conflicting. A column has left Washington, certain.

From Weldon—The Enemy again Advancing.

We are indebted to Col. Barnes for the following dispatch, received here last night. The dispatch is from a source perfectly reliable:

WELDON, July 30.—*Col. D. A. Barnes:* Col. Griffin reports by telegraph that the enemy are advancing on Boykin's. He wishes reinforcements and a train for stores. The enemy are reported advancing on General Ransom, six miles below Jackson. Our forces are moving to receive them.

L.

Boykin's is about twenty-five miles from Weldon, on the Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad. Our impression is that the force moving on Weldon is considerable, probably ten to fifteen thousand. We are reliably informed that a number of transports left Newbern several days ago with troops, and that a mere garrison was left in the town.

Gold at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, July 29.—Gold sold at aution to-day at from eleven dollars and seventy-five cents to to twelve dollars and eleven cents in Confederate notes for one dollar of gold. Bank notes brought from three dollars and thirty cents to three dollars and sixty cents for one.

LINES,

Inscribed to the memory of R. G. NOWELL, who fell at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2nd, 1863, 14th Regt. N. C. Troops, Co. "K."

BY MAGGIE.

Dearest Green thou has left us,
Here your loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

The years of vanished life,
The guns' loud voice hath told,
The breast that dared the battle strife
Is motionless and cold.

The muffled drums still moan,
The requim of the brave,
Hath woke the deep responsive groan,
Above a warrior's grave.

He lies on his dark bed,
With cold unconscious brow,
For sleeps' eternal spell is spread,
Around his pillow now.

Behold the crimson sky,
And mark yon setting sun,
For like that orb, once bright on high,
Was he whose race is run.

A few short moments' flight
Hath widely changed his doom,
For Death is his bride to-night
His home the cheerless tomb.

The retired soldier, bold and brave,
Now rests his weary feet,
And in the shelter of the grave
Has found a safe retreat.

Yet again we hope to meet you,
When the day of life has fled,
There in Heaven, with joy to greet you,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

NEW ORLEANS AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Yankees are rejoicing over the opening of the Mississippi river and the renewal of business at New Orleans. It seems to us that our partizan rangers could easily break up this fine sport of navigating the Mississippi with freight and passenger boats. We find the following in the last Northern papers received:

FROM NEW ORLEANS—THE FIRST STEAMER THRUGH FROM ST. LOUIS.

The steamer Imperial, Capt. Sims, arrived at New Orleans from St. Louis, on the 17th. The Imperial left St. Louis on the 23d June, and arrived at Vicksburg on the 29th. She left Vicksburg July 13, with Gen. Ransom's brigade, and arrived at Natchez on July 14. Gen. Ransom captured 6,000 head of cattle, 1,000 hogsheads of sugar, 380,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, and 500 head of horses and mules. He was to fortify and occupy Natchez. All was quiet from Vicksburg down, and the river was clear.

The starting of the Imperial on her return trip is thus noticed in the *Era* of the 18th:

"The levee was full of life yesterday up to the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., the time fixed for the departure of the Imperial. The throng of visitors on, in and around the boat was very great, some of whom were the most distinguished personages in the city. The wharf was crowded with people of all kinds, and hundreds of laborers were busy in putting freight, baggage and stores aboard. The decks and every available space on the steamer were filled with sick, wounded, convalescent or paroled soldiers, belonging to the nine months' men, who are returning to their homes by the way of Cairo and St. Louis, after having assisted to open that road by the prowess of their arms.—At 2 o'clock she was ready to make her departure.—The levee in the vicinity of the boat was filled by a constantly increasing crowd, and as she backed out into the stream, cheer upon cheer rent the air. The noble boat—the pioneer in the re-opening of trade between the West and the South—shook herself right gallantly for a moment, then righting in the stream, she breasted the sluggish waters, and walked up the current like a thing of life and beauty. The cheers from the crowd followed her, and as she passed the shipping she was greeted with loud shouts, which were returned from the venturous steamer.

The Imperial is a first class river steamer, and was a great favorite in these waters before the war broke out. She is not more than four years old, is built on a beautiful model, very swift, looks new and clean, and very showy. Her capacity for carrying freight and passengers is very great, and the remarkable feat she has performed in being the first boat to make the trip from St. Louis to New Orleans, and thus again link together the great sections of our common country, and unite the severed tie never again to be broken, will hand her name down to imperishable fame.

The question now is, what boat will next arrive:—and then the next will be looked for, until the arrivals become so common that they will cease to excite surprise. When they begin to come by the dozen in a day, perhaps the Secessionists here will believe Vicksburg has fallen.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will skrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,

GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Conscript Office,
CAMP HOLMES, July 25th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO COLONELS OF Militia and to all concerned that the first paragraph of General Orders, No. 14 issued from this office must not be construed as applying to any person exempted as the owner or overseer of (20) twenty negroes under the Exemption Act, approved October 11th, 1862, as so much of said act as relates to exemptions of owners and overseers of 20 negroes has been repealed by an act approved May 1st, 1863.

To claim exemption as the overseer of 20 negroes, persons must comply with all the conditions of said act hereto annexed.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, Va., May 14, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS IS PUBlished for the information of all concerned:

An Act to repeal certain clauses of an Act entitled an Act to exempt certain persons from military service, etc., approved 11th October, 1863.

"1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That so much of the act approved October 11th, 1862, as exempts from military service, one person, either as agent, ower or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and in States having no such law, one person, as agent, owner or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and also the following clause of said act, to wit: 'and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes, on two or more plantations, within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations,' be and are hereby repealed.

"2. For the police and management of slaves there shall be exempted one person on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, a person of unsound mind, a *feme sole* or a person absent from home in the military or naval service of the Confederacy, on which there are twenty or more slaves: *provided* the person so exempted was employed and acting as an overseer previous to the 16th of April, 1862, and there is no white male adult on said farm or plantation who is not liable to military duty; which fact shall be verified by the affidavits of said person and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed with the enrolling officer: *and provided* the owner of such farm or plantation, this agent or legal representative, shall make affidavit and deliver the same to the enrolling officer, that after dilligent effort no overseer can be procured for such farm or plantation not liable to military duty; *provided further,* that this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which the negroes have been placed by division from any osher farm or plantation, since the 11th day of October, 1862: *provided further,* that for every person exempted as aforesoid, and during the period of such exemption, there shall be paid annually into the public treasury by the owners of such slaves the sum of five hundred dollars.

"3. Such other persons shall be exempted as the President shall be satisfied ought to be exempted, in district of country deprived of white or slave labor indispensable to the production of grain or provisions, necessary for the support of the population remaining at home, and also on account of justice, equity and necessity.

"4. In addition to the State officers exempted by the act of October 11th, 1862, there shall also be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the government and laws thereof: but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall, by law, exempt them from military duty in the provisional army of the Confederate States.

[Approved May 1, 1863.]

G. J. RAINS.
Brigadier General and Superintendent.

July 27-1w.

☞ Register, Standard, Western Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, and Ashville News, copy one week with this paragraph.

Conscript Office,
CAMP HOLMES, July 25, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE IS HEREBY PUBlished for the information of all concerned.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Com'dr of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjt.

NOTICE.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, Va., July 21st, 1863.

To answer numerous inquiries, and to correct errors not uncommon, the following notice is published to all concerned:

I. Under the recent call of the President, extending the conscript age, all substitutions have ceased to be valid if the substitute be less than 45 years old and is not otherwise exempt by law.

II. Membership, unless as an officer duly accepted by the War Department, of local organization for home defence or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service; neither does service in the militia, unless in case of officers actually in commission who have duly qualified.

III. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute will become liable in his own person whenever the services of the substitute are lost to the Government from any cause other than the casualties of war.

IV. Applications for exemption, on any ground whatever, must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to higher authority, with report of the facts. All such addressed direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examinatien and report; and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers will be forwarded by them for hearing, when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

V. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States. G. W. LAY, Lt. Col., A. A. G.,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

July 27-1w

Register, Standard, Western Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman and Ashville News, copy until 20th August next with this paragraph.

NOTICE.

N. C. STATE BONDS AND COUPONS.

NOTICE IS HEREY GIVEN THAT THE YANKEE raiders who visited Rocky Mount Depot on the 20th July, 1863, took from the Iron safe of W. W. Parker, the following Bonds, to wit: Bonds, Nos. 448, 449, 450, 451, 452 and 453, of $1,000 each, dated respectively 1st day of January, 1863, and running for 30 years. These were North Carolina State Treasury Bonds, with Coupons, none of which had been collected up to the time of capture. They were made payable to bearer and belong to Wm. E. Pope, of Rocky Mount.

The public generally and all Banks and Brokers are hereby notified and requested not to receive said bonds or either of them, or their Coupons, without my endorsement, in my own hand writing. And the Public Treasurer of the State and his agents. Clerks and employees are hereby forewarned and prohibited from receiving the said Bonds or any part thereof, or paying the Coupons thereto attached. Any information about said Bonds will be thankfully received. WM. E. POPE.

Rockp Mount, July 23rd, 1862. July 24-2w

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST REturned with a splendid assortment of

BLOCKADE GOODS,

with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.

LACK & FARRISS,
July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A DESIRABLE FARM OF ABOUT 300 acres three miles from Raleigh.

July 24-2w W. R. ANDREWS.

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

200 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AT Lynchburg prices.

July 24-2w W. R. ANDREWS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

$4,000 WILL BE PAID FOR A SUBSTITUTE over 45 years of age. He must show certificate of good character. Apply to S. L. W.,

July 28-6t* Progress Office.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.

March 24-tf.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garded. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash.* R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

July 17-td

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6½ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore, The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.

April 7-tf

COAL FIELDS.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Hillsboro' Coal Mining and Transportation Company, will be held in my office in Greensborough on Thursday the 23d day of July, 1863. A full and prompt attendance of all the shareholders, in person or by proxy, is earnestly solicited.

July 21-2w JOHN A. GILMER, *President.*

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,

May 14-tf Auctioneer

Standard copy

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to

THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF,

Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,

June 15-3m Greensboro' N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office and Examining Board,
7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Ashboro, N. C., July 28, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS No. 14, Conscript Office, Camp Holmes, N. C., notice is hereby given that the Enrolling Officers and Examining Board will visit the counties comprising the 7th Congressional District at the following times and places:

80th Reg't N C Militia, Anson county, at Wadesboro', August 20th.

81st Reg't N C Militia, Anson county, at Wadesboro', August 21st and 22d.

83d Reg't N C Militia, Stanly county, at Albemarle, August 24th and 25th.

62d Reg't N C Militia, Montgomery county, at Troy, August 27th and 28th.

51st Reg't N C Militia, Moore county, at Carthage, August 31st and September 1st and 2d.

49th Reg't N C Militia, Chatham county, at Pittsboro', September 4th and 5th.

50th Reg't N C Militia, Chatham county, at Pittsboro', September 7th, 8th and 9th.

63d Reg't N C Militia, Randolph county, at Ashboro', September 11th and 12th.

64th Reg't N C Militia, Randolph county, at Ashboro', September 14th and 15th.

65th Reg't N C Militia, Davidson county, at Lexington, September 17th and 18th.

66th Reg't N C Militia, Davidson county, at Lexington, September 19th, 21st and 22d.

The Colonels of Militia Regiments in this District will see that the following persons are present at the time and places above specified:

All persons arriving at the age of 18 since the last enrollment; all persons between the ages of 18 and 40 years who may be specially ordered before the Board or Enrolling officer; each and every person between the ages of 40 and 45 years, whether previously exempted or not, and all substitutes discharged from the service.

All persons who fail to report (included in the above order) at the places of rendezvous at the time appointed will be considered as deserters.

J. M. LITTLE,
1st Lt and Enrolling Officer 7th Cong Dist.
PETER G. SNOWDEN,
Surg and Chairman Examining Board.

July 30-4t

Raleigh Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Wadesboro Argus will please copy four times and send bill to Progress.

Headquarters Enrolling Office,
FIFTH DISTRICT,
OXFORD, N. C., July 25th, 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS NO. 14, Col. Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts, N. C., Commanding Officers of the several Regiments of Milita in the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, comprising the counties of Franklin, Nash, Warren, Granville, Wake and Orange, will assemble all white male persons "between 18 and 45 years of age, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail," at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Board:

40th Reg't N C Militia, Franklin county, at Louisburg, August 20th.

32d Reg't N C Militia, Nash county, at Nashville, August 22d.

37th Reg't N C Militia, Warren county, at Warrenton, August 24th.

42d Reg't N C Militia, Granville county, at Oxford, August 26th.

43d Reg't N C Militia, Granville county, at Oxford, August 27th.

37th Reg't N C Militia, Wake county, at Raleigh, August 29th and 31st.

29th Reg't N C Militia, Wake county, at Raleigh, September 1st.

118th Reg't N C Militia, Wake county, at Raleigh, September 2d.

45th Reg't N C Militia, Orange county, at Hillsboro', September 4th.

46th Reg't N C Militia, Orange county, at Hillsboro' September 5th and 7th.

A. LANDIS, Jr.,
Enrolling Officer 5th District N. C.

H. W. CAFEEY, Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S.,
W. H. DAVIS, M. D.,
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.,
} Ex. Bd.

July 29-1w

Standard copy two weeks.

Conscript Office, Camp Holmes, N. C.,
July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCLAMATION OF the President, issued the 15th inst., Colonels of Militia will, on the 20th day of August, enroll all persons in the bounds of their Regiments, between the ages of 18 and 45, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail.

Enrolling Officers of North Carolina are directed to make their appointments immediately to visit the Regiments within their Districts, commencing on the 20th day of August.

Notice is hereby given to all interested, that persons liable to conscription have the right to volunteer in any company in regular service of the Confederate States before enrollment. After enrollment they must come to camp, where they will be assigned to commands of their choice as far as practicable. All persons, therefore, desiring to volunteer, must do so before the 20th of August, (the day of enrollment.) Transportation will be furnished at this office.

After enrollment substitutes cannot be accepted under any circumstances except at this office. The principal is required to appear in person with the substitute. Substitutes under 18 or over 50 will not be accepted. Certificate of good moral character is required before the substitute will be taken.

This call is made by the President from absolute necessity to meet the increased force of the enemy; to strengthen and support our gallant and veteran army; to protect and defend our homes and firesides, and drive the invader from our soil. Our veteran troops require the assistance of every man who can shoulder a musket or draw a sword. The Commandant, therefore, earnestly hopes that this call will be responded to promptly, cheerfully and with our unwavering determination to swell the list of our glorious and gallant dead, if necessary, for our freedom and independence.

The Commandant takes pleasure again in acknowledging the efficient aid rendered him by the State Officers, and exhorts them to renewed zeal in supplying the necessities of the army.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Com'dt of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. July 24-2w

NOTICE.

CAMP HOLMES, July 22, 1863.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN FURloughed and ordered to report at this Camp will find an ambulance at the depot in Raleigh every day at 1 o'clock, P. M.

R. B. BAKER,
July 24-2w Surgeon in Charge.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THIS PLACE ON THE 12TH inst a nero boy JORDAN. He is about 5 foot 10 or 12 inches high—very black, and has lost his front teeth. He went through Chatham Co. and is possibly trying to get into the Yankee lines. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail.

S. G. WORTH,
July 23-2w* Ashboro, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Conscription.

The conviction is pretty generally settling upon the public mind that the conscript law must be amended so as to reach the great army of government clerks lounging about the country, the foreign residents, those who have furnished substitutes and the exempts generally, or the cause will be lost, the country overrun, and our people subjugated and enslaved. This subject is beginning to attract the attention of the press and people, and well it may, for the enrollment of men from 40 to 45, as ordered by the bureau of Conscription, will not add twenty thousand men to our army. We want two hundred thousand men, and we can only get them by a conscript bill that will take every man not exempt on account of physical disability.

If we say that the rich as well as the poor should shoulder their muskets in the common defence, and that the slaveholder as well as the non-slaveholder should peril his life for his property and liberty, we are accused of trying to array class against class, to excite the poor against the rich, and oppress and wrong street loungers and corner-blowers generally; but we say to all such that we shall continue to advocate the equality of white men, in war as in everything else, be the consequences to us what they may. But to let these grumblers see that we are not alone in proclaiming that the masses of the wealthy slaveowners have bought themselves, sons and other kindred and favorites out of the army, we shall copy some bold but truthful expressions from the pens of others.

We have said that the twenty negro exemption was a great wrong and a great outrage on the poor masses of the country; and we say so again. But President Davis, more honest and patriotic than those who would clothe him with dictatorial powers that a despotism for the protection of privileged classes might be built up, saw the evil effects that this great wrong was producing and recommended its repeal, and it was repealed. This gave a feeling of relief and satisfaction, but when the next enrollment occurred the owners of twenty negroes were *detailed to stay at home*. This was adding insult to injury, and the indignation and discontent of the masses increased, *and desertions became more frequent*. Can we wonder at it?. But now we are told they are certainly to be put in the army at the next enrollment. We hope so, for the infamous distinction has existed too long already, and the patience of the people will not last always.

When did we ever hear of a demand for boys from 18 to 20 to take care of negroes before the passage of the conscript law? Does not every person, not an idiot, know that there are more than enough of disabled soldiers and men over the conscript age in every neighborhood to take care of all the negroes that are left us; and do we not all know that not one in twenty of the men now left out of the army on account of overseeing or the ownership of twenty negroes, would be thus engaged but for the fact that it enables him to skulk his duty to his country. We trust that justice will be done to all classes and conditions of men at the next enrollment, for it has been withheld for over two long years.

A word, too, about government clerks that are out of the army in violation of an express provision of the conscript act. In our remarks some days since we had no reference to any particular locality or persons, but we were after the twenty or thirty thousand young, able-bodied men who are kept out of the service, and have been since the last session of Congress, in direct violation of an express provision of the conscript law. And if any one has become offended at what we said, it is a matter of perfect indifference to us, as we are not laboring for popularity or the smiles and caresses of men in office, but for truth and justice, the rights of the masses and the salvation of the country. We meant to offend no one, and hope we did not, but if any feel that the remarks applied to them and that they ought to be in the army instead of where they are, we advise them to "change their base" at once, and thus ease the conscience by removing the cause of their trouble.

But we will show that we are not alone in our position as to the inequality and injustice of the conscription. The following is an extract from a letter which appeared in the Petersburg *Express* of the 28th:

"Now with all due deference to wisdom of our legislative and executive government, it may be safely asserted, experience has proved that the principles of substitution and large exemptions, have been injurious to the success of the Confederacy. Instead of large portions of the country being overrun by the enemy by the want of soldiers, it would have been avoided by calling all men (except those engaged in manufacturing army implements) into the field. And to rectify the mistakes of the past, Congress ought to be call together and pass laws to increase the army from men who have furnished substitutes, from doctors, honorable bodied government officials, from overseers, and the whole people from 16 to 55, put on a war footing,

In regard to substitutes men who have furnished those now subject to military duty, and who have deserted, should be called out, and their money returned to them by the government. It is not a very hard thing for men who have obtained substitutes under $1,000 and been exempted from the service to be defending their property. As the law now stands it is worse than the Federal law. No poor man now can furnish a substitute, the money required is too much for him, and he is compelled to fight the battles of men having all the negroes and landed property. This is particularly hard for poor men now being called out. The adage of poor men for children comes home to themselves in deeper feeling than it did before.

There are probably 50,000 rich men who have got substitutes who ought to be fighting for themselves and their property. There are from 6 to 8,000 doctors who might be spared. There are 50,000 government clerks, whose places could be easily supplied by females and wounded soldiers and by old men. There are thousands of men selling whisky and ruining their unforfunate patrons—thousands occupying stores, whose places could be supplied by females or invalid soldiers, or old men, hundreds of printers, printing novels and too many newspapers—(by the way, what is the necessity for five daily papers in Richmond?)

Every branch of business can spare a portion of its population, and it ought to be done, and done now or never. When Lincoln drafts his 300,000 men, and buys 300,000 others of the hardened miscreants, of the old world, the end will be too near to be prevented and thousands, now content to count their gains and smile in safe security, would be willing to give their last cent, if the opportunity were again offered them.

In conclusion, Congress ought to be called together without delay, and omitting their usual buncomb speeches, act for their unfortunate country promptly and wisely, now or never. And if such a vast country like the Confederacy, should be overrun by the Yankee race, the people deserve all the degradation and barbarities held in reserve for them by their diabolical enemies of the North."

This writer takes the ground that no poor man can buy a substitute and hence must fight, while the inequality of the bill enables the rich to buy out and remain at home in ease and indolence. There are many wealthy men, here and elsewhere, that have gone forward, voluntarily, to the defence of their country, have risked their lives and contributed of their means in and for the common defence, and no one honors such more than we do, but we protest against any legislation that establishes inequality and imposes injustice. If these plain truths have the effect to arouse the poor against the rich, we can't help it; we have never been indoctrinated in that code of morals that made truth dangerous and impolitic, and falsehood necessary to the public weal.

But we have another bold declaration in behalf of justice and equality, and we will give it. It is an extract from a letter written from Halifax, N. C., to the *Examiner*, and signed "Louisiana":

Common justice and common sense both teach us that it is the duty of every citizen to bear a proportionate share of the burden of the war; and though it be difficult to define precisely what that part is, it is easy for the most common understanding to know and feel that he who having little confronts the enemy, together with him who has much to defend, hazards the same, with far less prospect of return; but when the poor man stands alone, and bears his breast to the shock of battle to defend the rich man in his ease at home, the burden becomes infinitely more grieveous for the one than the other.

The poor widow learning that her son has fallen upon some far-off battle field, or lingers and dies in some distant hospital, while she beholds her wealthy neighbor at home, enjoying both his wealth and health, feels that even handed justice has not been dealt; and that this man's money is a poor equivalent for the life's-blood of her dear son.

But it is not the object of this communication to discuss the merits of the substitute, or to point out the bad features of its own twin brother, the twenty-negro law, for it becomes us rather to submit even to bad law; and to do all in our power to rectify such evils as exist under the law.

The evil arises, in a great degree, from an evasion, and is to be remedied to the same extent by a rigid and impartial application of the law. To effect this it is necessary to produce a reform in the whole administration of conscription. The work should be commenced by having the office purged of all incumbents proven unworthy either from incompetency or dishonesty, and replaced by men capable of appreciating the high obligations of the office, and, who knowing their duty, have the nerve to perform it. Such should allow no locality in their District, and no department, either civil or military, in any locality to escape a searching investigation.

The Commissary and Quartermaster department should be required to disgorge their clerks and stablemen, the hospitals their stewards, clerks, ward-masters and nurses; the hotels their owners, superintendents, bar-keepers, clerks and all other attendents; drug stores and telegraph operators, their assistant, and railroad men their employees. The dry goods man, postmaster, overseer, farmer, and all skulkers, either in or out of the army, should be required to surrender themselves to the inquisition of the conscript man.

It then becomes the duty of this officer to institute a thorough investigation, and such as he finds legally exempt should be allowed to go their way for a time; and all others required to appear before a board of surgeons for examination.

Like the conscript officer, the members of this board (to be removed from even the temptation of local influence) should be selected from sections far remote from the district in which they are to operate. These should be men without reproach, who, with an honest integrity, are determined, without fear or favor, to apply their professional skill in a manner which, with a due regard for humanity, will best subserve the interest of the cause. Such, as in their opinion, are from physical disability rendered unfit to serve the Government in any capacity, should be at once discharged; all others should be placed in a descending scale, ranging from the highest grade of those capable of performing the most arduous duties of the soldier down to the lowest, whose infirm health forbids the contribution of more than their mite towards the great cause of saving the country. From this last class may be drawn the subordinates requisite for the Governmental Departments, in all of their ramifications, and thus replace positions held by men of good health and vigorous constitutions. By this means the available strength of the country may be tested; for, save the exempts, there will be none left to reproach themselves that they are doing nothing to aid in the great cause of independence."

We have no prejudices against slaveholders and no desire to array the poor against the rich, but we demand even-handed justice for the poor men of the country; and we tell the weak and timid that the day for whispered admonitions as to what public men shall say or shall not say about slavery, is past. We tried to protect and save slavery by our devotion to the old government, honestly believing its perpetuation the best if not the only protection it could have on this continent, but it went to pieces by the treason of damnable factions in the two sections. Since the establishment of the Confederate government we have given it a cheerful and honest support, hoping thereby to secure liberty and independence and the right to hold and enjoy property, slaves included, but we tell those who fear that our truths are impolitic, that we had rather see every negro swept from the face of the continent than that one free born, white person in North Carolina or the Confederacy should be enslaved; and that we would sooner see the last slave in the Confederacy sunk in mid ocean than that any class of our free white citizens should be oppressed by unjust legislation or tyrannical usurpations.

We hope that our language is plain and comprehensive and that our position will be understood.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—Persons should never send us money by mail where it can be sent by Express. It may be sent by Express at our risk and expense. A gentleman at Thomasville writes us that he mailed $5 to us on Friday last, which has never come to hand. Had he sent it by Express all would have been well. Letters mailed for us at Roxboro and other places recently, have not come to hand. We cannot assume the risk of money lost in the mail, for to do so would subject us to too much loss. Therefore persons sending by mail must do so at their own risk. We would advise all persons wishing to send us money to give it to the nearest Express office, when possible.

There is certainly great derangement of the mails in this State, and some stealing no doubt going on, and we advise the special agents to look into this matter.

A gentleman told us the other day that he ordered the *Progress* and a Richmond paper at the same time, enclosing money to both, but that he did not receive either paper. The fact is neither party ever received the letters. The money was stolen on the post routes somewhere.

Rank "Treason."

We know that we shall be giving currency to rank treason, in the estimation of some persons, in publishing the following letter of a South Carolina clergyman, accompanied by some remarks of the Columbia *Guardian*, because the people of the country are told in plain terms that there is danger of their defeat and subjugation, unless they arouse themselves and put forward their whole strength, but we shall perform our duty. We feel that our condition is desperate and that, unless our armies can be immediately and largely reinforced, we shall be overrun and defeated. If we can strengthen our armies and hold our own for another year, all danger of subjugation will be past, and our independence will only be a question of time, but we dread the next few months. Let each and every man do his duty and trust to Providence for success and help. The following is from the *Guardian*:

"OUR DANGER AND OUR DUTY."—We cheerfully give place to the following timely article from the pen of an intelligent clergyman of this State, now on duty among the hospitals connected with Gen. Bragg's army. The tract referred to by the writer originally appeared as editorial in the *Guardian*, and was subsequently publised in pamphlet form. The suggestion which he offers in the last paragraph but one, is a deduction from the premises of that pamphlet, and well worth consideration. We share in the anxiety of our friend, and agree with him that the herculean task before our armies is too great for them to accomplish, unless they are largely reinforced. That should be done promptly. The first thing required is the firm and just enforcement of the Conscription Acts. This done, and we shall have at least 100,000 fresh and vigorous troops. They are undoubtedly in the country, some skulking and lagging back, and others—very many too—hiding in convenient refuges of cowardice and lies. There is a vast amount of good military material now employed in necessary but easy work, which maimed soldiers and elderly feeble men with dependent families, could discharge equally well, or better. There are various positions, tenaciously held because they afford exemption from active service. Now the rule in filling all such places should be the good of the country, not the advantage and immunity of the incumbents. Having but a given amount of serviceable material for active military operations, and requiring it all in the death struggle, it is bad economy to use so large a part of it, or any part of it, in duties that do not require youth and the prime of manhood, muscle, firm health and the capacity of endurance to discharge them acceptably and successfully.

The following is the letter:

RINGGOLD, GA., July 1163.

MR. EDITOR: It is most gloomily doubtful, that with the means at present in operation, we can maintain our independence, and rescue that unhappy and large portion of our Confederacy, over which the hated banner of our foes—emblem of cruelty, oppression pillage and lust—is floating at this hour. Are we not every day losing groud and being circumscribed by a narrower circle?

Through you I call upon the editors of our Confederacy, the class, who more than any other, control the feelings and the energies of the people, to look our danger fully in the face, and with truthfulness point out and advocate the measurs necessary in this trying hour. Only one man who has given his views of the war we are now waging, to the public, seems to me to have fully comprehended what is to be feared; and what should be done by our people.

The late Rev. James H. Thornwell, D. D., in a tract entitled "Our Danger and Our Duty," presented in true colors the rapacious and malicious designs of our hypocritical enemies, and advocated the only way in which we may reasonably hope to save ourselves—the armed resistance, fierce and unsparing, of the whole country to their wicked inroads upon our soil. Such victories as we have been gaining hitherto can never secure our deliverance. The enemy has again and again been driven back in shameful defeat from Richmond, but with what tremendous cost in skillful officers and brave men! It is easy for our invaders, from their millions of vagabonds and the poor hirelings of Europe, to fill up their decimated ranks. But our loss is irreparable, and I tremble to think what would be the state of our army after five years of such victories as we have been gainig during the war.

My conviction is strong that our whole Confederacy ought to be made one organized military camp; that all our men and boys should be brought under military control, so that all not absolutely needed at home might be sent into the field, and that the Confederacy might put forth its whole strength to crush at once the head of the monster which threatens it with a death of agony unspeakable. Let all of the male population who are able to work be enrolled under a military organization, then let those best suited to home service be kept at home; let those who cannot march be placed where they will only be required to shoot. And let there be no idlers or speculators to be fed and clothed. How is all this to be done? Conventions might be called in each State, to meet on an early day, and make the necessary provisions.

But I call upon you, Mr. Editor, and your brethren of the press, to tell the whole truth to the people in thunder tones. It is far better to terrify than permit them to sleep on in dreamy security over a hideous abyss of ruin. If the people only saw their danger, I believe they would do their duty.

Most respectfully yours, M.

Important Orders from Generals Lee and Cooper.

Gen. Lee has issued an order, which will be found under our telegraphic head, ordering all officers and men absent from the army of Northern Virginia to join their commands at once, and appeals to the citizens of the States to assist in sending forward every available man. It is very probable that we are now on the eve of the decisive battle of the war and there should be no laggards. Gen. Lee needs every man that is able to do duty.

General Cooper has also issued an important order. He orders all quartermasters and commissaries to turn all their clerks and employees within the conscript age over to the enrolling officers, and to fill their places with disabled soldiers. This is only carrying out a law passed by the last Congress, and it should have been done long ago. We have been censured for insisting that the law be enforced; now we suppose the curses will be directed towards General Cooper. But our army will be made many thousand stronger by the operation.

WELL DONE WARREN AND FRANKLIN.—We learn that Warren has raised three and Franklin four companies, of men not subject to conscription, for local defence. This is creditable to those counties and their action should be immediately followed by every county in the State, for there is no telling where the Yankees may strike. Can we not raise a battalion in Wake? We are as likely as the people of any section to need the services of such an organization. Let action be had at once.

We were pleased to see Hon. Bedford Brown in this city on yesterday, in fine health and spirits. Mr. Brown is much troubled about the condition of the country and thinks as we do, that some efforts should be made by our rulers to bring about an honorable peace by negotiation.

Mr. John R. D. Shepard, of this city, has been appointed Volunteer Aid-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant General to General Martin, with the rank of Lieutenant. Mr. Shepard has joined his brigade and is now in the service.

A heavy force of Yankee cavalry made its appearance in Williamsburg, Va., on Tuesday. The rascals seem to swarm everywhere.

From the Register.]

THE LATE GEN. PETTIGREW.

"To light the flame of a soldier's fame
On the turf of a soldier's grave."

In the untimely death of General Pettigrew, North Carolina mourns a young man of extraordinary natural gifts and attainments, of whom it is no extravagant eulogy to say that had he been spared, his riper years would have added a lustre to the annals of his country. It is hoped that a lasting memorial of him, one which shall do him ample justice, will be prepared by fitting hands, but meanwhile, even a rapid [illegible] the brief story of his life, will show how early his preeminence was acknowledged, and how steadily it advanced and was maintained.

James Johnston Pettigrew was the son of the Hon. Ebenezer Pettigrew, and grandson of Chas. Pettigrew, first Bishop elect of the P. E. Church in North Carolina. He graduated at the University in 1847, in about the 19th year of his age. President Polk and Judge Mason, Secretary of the Navy, were present at the commencement exercise, and the latter was so much impressed by young Pettigrew's appearance on that occasion, as to tender him a position in the National Observatory, and urge its acceptance with an earnestness that would take no denial. In the Observatory as in the University, his high reputation for ability and extraordinary proficiency, especially in the severer Mathematical Sciences, was fully sustained. The profession of the law, however, being his ultimate aim, he became the pupil of his distinguished cousin, the late James L. Pettigrew of Charleston, and the extent to which he commanded the confidence of that most accomplished jurist, was shown by his admission into a copartnership with him very soon, if not immediately after his admission to the bar.

We have no means of ascertaining the precise dates which chronicle his rapid and upward progress in public estimation. He served a session or two in the S. C. Legislature, and made a marked impression there. His report in opposition to the Slave Trade, and his speech in favor of a bill which gave the existing organization to the Supreme Court, won for him more than a local reputation. The latter was pronounced by competent judges to compare well with any specimen of parliamentary eloquence that had been displayed that year in either the State or National Legislature.

To such abilities already so cultivated and heightened, he added the further advantages of foreign travel and study. His literary tastes and pursuits kept pace with the severer studies of law and of science. There were few things within the range of human capacity that he did not attempt, and in whatever he undertook, *he excelled*.

In the first agitation of the secession question in South Carolina, he foresaw that war was inevitable, and with the same ardor and success that attended every effort of his mind, he applied himself to the acquisition of military science and revisited Europe for the express purpose of availing himself of every advantage to be derived from the study and observation of European military tactics, more particularly in the French army. His career since the war began, is well known, and has been as brilliant as brief. He served first in South Carolina—Colonel of the S. C. Rifles, but as the war progressed, he came back home; as most men would fain do in time of trouble, to *his own mother*, and North Carolina welcomed her gifted son. In the course of the war, and after the fall of "Sumter" in which he bore a conspicuous part, he enlisted as a private in Hampton's legion—and while in this legion, then in Virginia, he was elected by acclamation Colonel of the 12th Regiment, N. C. Troops, which was afterwards, in the new classification, numbered as the 22d Regiment N. C. Troops, and which has won so many honors on the field. His management of this Regiment is understood to have been *unique* in its superiority and its success. The energy with which he threw himself into the work of drilling, and by strict personal attention educated every man in it to be a soldier, animating them with one spirit and inspiring them with an intense devotion to himself, was an exemplification of what he was in every other pursuit of his life. At the bar, as a student, as a statesman, and in all that charms in social life, he had ever been foremast—he had failed in nothing—and now at the last, as a soldier, he was a model.

We cannot but think that in the warm personal attachment of his men to him, in his *ability to inspire Love*, he showed that he was possessed of the very highest attributes of genius. For twenty men that are admirable, there is not one loveable. And he returned the devotion which he inspired. He declined the office of Brigadier General, till it was arranged that his own Regiment should belong to his brigade. It is much even to *deserve* success in life. Few men do more. Johnston Pettigrew not only deserves but won it.

And now, his sun has gone down while it is yet day. The noble aspirations are quenced, the transcendent gifts of nature and of cultivation are dust and ashes. "How is the strong staff broken, and the beautiful rod!" In this quiet spot, far removed from the agitations and vicissitudes of active life, safe as yet from war's alarms, those who remember the slender and graceful youth who bore away all college honors without an effort, whose ingenious simplicity of manner disarmed envy, and gave fresh charms to even his genius, have never mentioned his name but with interest and admiration. He has been the bright particular star of college tradition. To have belonged to his class was a distinction, to have even contended in the arena with him was held to be an honor. The venerable men who guided and nurtured that intellect—foretold his future career, and gloried in the accomplishments of their predictions—mourn for him now as for a son whose like their declining years will never again see.

Yet he died as he would have chosen, and of the thousands of the flower of our land who have fallen in her defence, of none may it be said more truly than of Johnston Pettigrew,

"*Felix non solum claritate vitæ, sed etiam opportunitate mortis.*"

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, July 23d, 1863.

SEWARD AND LINCOLN IN TROUBLE.

Northern dates of the 25th gives us the following:

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The movement under the leadership of Mr. Seward, having for its object the offer of liberal concessions to the insurgeants and the ending of the present war, has received an impetus from the news which has just reached here from our foreign Ministers in London and Paris.

It is now admitted by the most sanguine friends of the Administration that never were our affairs in so menacing a state. England—so the official advices indicate—has determined to furnish the South with an iron clad navy, including ships, guns and seamen. It is equally certain that the Emperor of France has made up his mind definitely to interfere in our domestic affairs.

The changed condition of affairs, due to the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the rebel defeat at Gettysburg, will not, it is believed by the most sagacious of the friends of the Administration, alter the character of the action which France and England have finally determined to adopt. The appearance of a fleet of French vessels at New Orleans to protect the interests of the Creole population at that point, and the sailing of a very large iron clad fleet from English ports, are certain to take place. Indeed, it is understood here that the real peril to the North will come when it is apparent to the Emperor Napoleon and the British Cabinet that there is a strong probability of the overthrow of the South as a military power.

So long as the contest was an even one they could afford to be neutral and let the matter be fought out; but the moment there is a danger of the North overpowering the South, then intervention will be tried to compel a separation, upon which England and France are determined—England to cripple the power of this great Republic, and France to preserve her domain in Mexico. There is no doubt that if the North and South were to come together France would immediately be compelled to relinquish her hold upon Mexico, and this Louis Napoleon is determined shall not happen. Hence, it is argued, he will take time by the forelock, and the South against the North earn a title to its gratitude, and thus retain his hold upon Mexico, and pursue his scheme in Central America.

England is also aware that should the Union be restored, it will find both North and South embodied against her and ready for war.

It is a matter of certainty—and the English people stand it well—that the American Republic will follow the example of the old Roman Republic, which always embarked upon a foreign war after a civil convulson, so as to induce a unity of national spirit.

With these indications before them, and with the unofficial dispatches of our Ministers and Consuls abroad, Mr. Seward and the President are convinced that this is the most critical time, so far as regards our relations with foreign powers, that we have had since the commencement of the war. We cannot afford to permit England to destroy our commerce, nor allow France to pursue her designs on New Orleans. This state of affairs has made the President and Secretary of State anxious to settle up our present quarrel. They believe that proper measures taken now would restore the Union and put an end to the present unhappy war. From what I hear, I am inclined to believe that measures are now on foot looking to this end. ○ ○ The programme is that the Territories, as decided in the recent Congress, shall remain free forever—thus preventing the extension of slavery. Slaves freed by the march of our armies will remain free.

Missouri is to become a free State, as she has chosen to be, and Maryland and Delaware may also be free if they should so decide. But the other slave States are to retain such of the slaves as will be under the actual control of the masters at the end of the war. Mr. Seward argues that slavery has received a blow in this country from which it can never recover, and that it would be better to leave the natural causes at work to end it than to convert the South into a desert by depriving it of its laboring population.

It is understood that the plan will not suit the radicals, and the embarrassment of Mr. Lincoln now is not to bring about a reunion so much as to know what to do with his party in case he should consent to a peace. The situation is a perplexing one, and will call out all the sagacity and administrative ability of the people in power.

CASUALTIES IN THE 22ND REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Co. A—Killed—J C McMillen, J Williams. Wounded—Lt J B Clark, Corp R B Clark, Serg Barton; Privates D P Clark, H A Clark, W Lutz, M Deal, A J Dula, Hamby, E P Miller, A Stary. Missing—Lt W W Dickson; Privates L Coffy, S C Shell, J H Stalling, R Taylor, J H Shinnill, B A J Coleman, J Palmer, Justice, J Watson.

Co B—Killed—W H Langhorn, J L Ingle, W G Potter. Wounded—Capt J T Conly; Serg W C Galvin; Privates G L Buchanan, G W Connor, J G Dickson, J H Dula, H Hensly, J G Padget. Missing—Serg W M Jones, Corp G W L Lackey, Privates J Haney, W Washburn.

Co E—Wounded—Serg D W Busick, Privates J F Kellam, W S Kellam, C W Holt, S C Pegram, J D May, J Stack. Missing—J B Jester, H Arthur, J Pegram, J Stack, W B Stack, B F Roberts, W A Rich, E A Gunn, Wm Irvin, W S Oliver.

Co F—Killed—J Mains. Wounded—S Choat.

Co G—Killed—Private D W Ingram. Wounded—Lieut Peter Smith; Serg R P Blackwood, Corp W L Page, Private R W Boulton. Missing—J Walker, W Patterson, Burner. Missing—Capt G A Graves.

Co H—Killed—Privates W Smith, J Nelson, R H Martin, W Sisks, T Killam. Wounded—Lt M F Mitchell, Sergts H Williams, W W Cunningham; Privates P Badget, A C Narlin, L L Joice, W Vernon, T Yates, Wood, W White, A J Martin, L Claybrook, W D Martin. Missing—J Foddrill, A P J Alberty, A J Corn, Atkinson, T Williams, H C Linkey.

Co I—Killed—Lieuts J H Palmer, I S Robbins; Private M Coletrane, S W Gardner, J Smith. Wounded—Capt G V Lamb, Lieut B W Burkhead; Private W Frazier. Missing—M Briedlove, H Rush, D Faulkner, A S Heath, H Latham, A D Tucker, M Jarrell.

Co K—Killed—Sergt E Boss; Privates E W Gray, Allison. Wounded—Captain W *B Gooding*; Private B Masburn, P O Justice, J C Harris, E L F Haynes, J Bradbey, R McFarlin, H W Joice, Lieut S McD Burgwyn, Private Z S Hawkins.

Co L—Killed—Corpl H D Perry. Wounded—Lts J Horney, O M Pike, Sergt S M Burkhead, Corpl L M Burkhead, Privates D C McMasters, M H Hanner, Z Ward, C Lassiter. Missing—D P Ellison.

Co M—Killed—Sergt W C Siler. Wounded—Lt J Lawrence; Sergt S W Trogden; Corpl J E Campbell, Privates N Barker, J Jackson; T J Turner. Missing—Kivitt, J F Foster, A W Lawrence, R Coble, L William, D Yergan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Headquarters Enrolling Office,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Goldsboro, N. C., July 30, 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1[illegible] Col. Peter Mallette Commanding Conscripts for N. C. Commanding Officers of the several Regiments of Militia in the 3d Congressional Districts of N. C., comprising the counties of Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Johnston and Wayne, will assemble all white male persons between 18 and 45 years of age (this order includes *all persons* who have not been discharged or exempted heretofore within the above age) at the following time and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Board:

19th Reg't N C Militia, Jones county, at Shady Grove, August 20th 1863.
21st Reg't N C Militia, Onslow county, at Jacksonville, August 23d and 24th, 1863.
26th Reg't N C Militia, Duplin county, at Kenansville, August 26th and 27th, 1863.
24th Reg't N C Militia, Sampson county, at Clinton, August 29th and 31st, 1863.
25th Reg't N C Militia, Sampson county at Clinton, September 1st and 2d, 1863.
117th Reg't N C Militia, Johnston county, at Smithfield, September 4th and 5th, 1863.
41st Reg't N C Militia, Johnston county, at Smithfield, September 7th and 8th, 1863.
27th Reg't N C Militia, Wayne county, at Goldsboro, September 10th, 1863.
28th Reg't N C Militia, Wayne county, at Goldsboro, September 11th, 1863.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer, 3d Cong. Dist.

SAML. R. RIXEY, Surg. P. A. C. S.,
L. TURNER SMITH, M. D.,
J. H. FAISON, M. D. } Ex. Board.
July 31-10t

Wilmington Journal please copy one week and send bill to this office.

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM J. E. HASKINS, AT CLARKSville, Va., on Saturday, July 25th, 1863, two NEGRO BOYS, about 20 years old—CAIN and JERRY.

They were brought from Washington, N. C., and are probably making their way back in that direction.

They left in company with a negro boy belonging to Col. Biddle of Wake Forrest.

Cain is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, rather stout, a very likely boy and belongs to E. S. Hoyt.

Jerry is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a likely boy, and belongs to Allen Grois.

$100 will be given for either of the boys, or $200 for both.

J. E. HOYT,
July 31-5t* Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPORTED LIQUORS AT AUCTION.

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR AUCTION and Commission Stores, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following consignment of Liquors, brought over by the steamer Advance: 30 Kegs, extra No. 1 Jamaica Rum. 12 Cases, 1 doz bottles each, best French Brandy. These Liquors were selected for medicinal purposes, and are pure.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
July 31-td Auctioneers.
Register and Standard copy till day.

FOUND!

AN EAR-RING, PICKED UP IN THE STREET, has been left at this office. The owner can have it by describing property and paying for this notice.
July 31-2t

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress.
July 31-tf

TO HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A STRONG, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN. APPLY at
July 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.